### Business Notices.

BARNES & PARK'S

UNITED STATES FAMILY MEDICINE DEPOT,
No. 304 Broadway, cer. of Dunness., N.
Where may be found at all times all the genuine Family
MEDICINES, prepared in key part of the world, by the gro
dense or enging package. The a tention of Merchauts and Cominers is invited to the following list, as a part of the leadi
articles in each department:

COUGH AND LUNG MEDICINES.

Pack's Balsum of Wild Cherry and Tar.

Win ar's Shaisam of Wild Cherry and Tar.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Jayne's Expendenshit.

Redgers's Liver wort Tar and Canchaingus.

Buchan's Hungarian Balsana.

Buchan's Hungarian Balsana.

Hyatt's Live Salam.

Howe's Cough Cardy.

Leeck's Fulmonic Wafers.

Ryan's Palmonic Wafers.

Schanck's falm-nic Sump.

Houck's Panaeca.

Cod Liver Oil Hegeman, Clark & Co.

do. do. F. V. Rushton's. COUGH AND LUNG MEDICINES

Locech's Palmosic Wafers.

Bryan's Pulmosic Wafers.

Bchanck's Falments.

Bchanck's Falments.

Col Liver Oil Hegemen, Clark & Co.

do. do. F. V. Rushton's.

do. do. Sime's.

Devine's Cough Locenges.

Reed's Veget-ble Pulmonary Baleam.

M'Clistock's Colé and Cough Mixtares.

M'Clistock's Pectors Sirup.

Sherman's Obsantian Baleam.

Felger's Oleanotian Baleam.

Swayen's Birup of Wild Cherry.

Curtie's Hygena and Cherry Sirup.

Mrs. Winels 's Baleam of Hostnound.

Newfill's Honge of Liverwort.

Swain's Panaces.

Moree's Sirup of Yellow Dock.

Wynkoop's Icelard Fectors!.

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

Sersaparilla—Gaynott's Ext. Yel. Dock.

do. Old Dr. Jacob Rownseal's.

do. S. F. Townsead's.

do. Bristol's.

do. Howe's Shaker.

do. Howe's Shaker.

do. Howe's Shaker.

do. Howe's Shaker.

do. A. H. Bull's.

Weaver's Canker Sirup.

Carter's Spoulsh Mixture.

Mys.'s Bock Rose.

Bren's Palitying Extract.

Jame's Alternitye.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

Jane's Alternity.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery.
WORM MEDICINES.
Vermifoger—B. A. Falmestock's.
do. higher's.
do. June's Tonic.
do. Hobensek's.
do. Perry's De ad Shot.
ds. Swajme's.
do. Swajme's.
The American Worm Kaller.
Bardett's Worm Gasdy Drops.
Dutcher's Dead Shot.
Kellogg's Worm Tes.
PASSEPSIA AND LIVER COMPL. DYSPERSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT
Bittus—Greet's Oxygenated.
do. Hatching.'s.
do. Br. J. Hasteiter's.
do. Bisne's Aromstic.
do. Hisbard's Whid Oserry.
do. Hoodand's German.
Lambey's.
do. Moffet's Phenix.
Hooghton's Fepsia.
Wolfet's Schi dam Aromatic Schnapps.
Tarrant's Apericat.
McClintock's Dyspeptic Elixir.
Watte's Nervous Aprilote.
LINDENTS. ETC.

MicClintock's Dyspeptic Elixir.

Matis's Nervous Autitoto.

Liniments—Mexican Mustang.

do. Alen's Nerve and Bons.

co. W. B. Farrell's Arabian.

do. H. G. Farrell's Arabian.

do. H. G. Farrell's Arabian.

do. Matane's Voicanic Oil.

do. Has s, for the Flies.

do. Eutler's Nerve and Bons.

do. M'Chintock's Rhoumatic.

do. M'Chintock's Rhoumatic.

do. Hunt's.

do. Kellinger's.

do. Kellinger's.

Tobias's Vesstian.

do. Burdaul's Armes.

Smith & Alkluson's Horseman's Hops.

Parry Davis Pain Killer.

Dr. Rose's Pain Killer.

Merchant's Garging Oil.

Punderson's Cus ditton Powders.

Radway's Ready Re lef.

Choeseman's Arabian Balsau.

Gregory's Iustant Cure.

Petrolium, or Rosa Oil.

Baket's Pain Panaces.

Electric Oil.

MARRHEA MEDICINES. Cordial's Francis's A

's-Fusgate's Anodyna.
Mis. Klader's Dyson'ery.
McClintock's. do. Alculmocra, Jane's Cambinative. Roward's Siup of Blackberry Rect. McCintock's Anodyne Mixture. Johnson's Clove Anodyne. Diarrhes Killer. OR THE EYE.

Becker's Eye Balsam.
Cook's Eye Water.
Thompson's Eye Water.
Aoman Eye Balsam.
Petiti's Eye Salve.

Bennott's Plant and Roct.
Soule's Severtiga Halm.
Peter's Vegetable.
Jame's Sanstive.
McLane's Liver.
Berj. Brandreth's.
Wana. 's.
McHat's Life.
Gregory's.
Hollaway's.
Lee's.

Holloway's,
Lee's.
Morrison's Gesulto.
Ayer's Cathastic.
Ayer's Cathastic.
Phinney's Audi-Billions.
Hobersack's Liver.
Hib sard's.
Clickoes's Sugar Coaled.
Graffenborg.
Dupunso's Godico. for Suppres'd Menstruction.
H'Glittock's Vegelable.
Checoston's Female.
Checoston's Female.

do. Hoope 's Founde.
do. Rockwish a Auti-Dyspeptic.
do. Cock
do. Cock
do. Desn's Houmastic.
do. Desn's Houmastic.
do. Herrich's Sugar Coated.
do. Rush's Heath.
do. Spence's. do. Spence 's.
do. Roger's Aperient.
FOR THE HAIR AND COMPLEXION.

OR THE HAIR AND G.
Lyon's Ka bairon.
Barry's Tricapherous.
Phalon's Invigorator.
Hurd's Golden Glose.
Hogle's Hyperi n.
Hart Dye-Bailard's.
do. Ba chelor's.
do. Grissadaro's.
do. Golden's Golden's.
do. Golden's Golden's.
Wood's His Restorative
Wood's His Restorative

Wood's Hair Restorative.
Mrs. Allen's World's Hair Restorative.
Mrs. Allen's Vorld's Hair Restorative.
Mrs. Allen's Zelobalsamum.
Mrsu Fun Hobbs.
Finlon's Paphian Lotion to Beautify.
Egle's Baim of Cytheris, removes Frackies and Tan
Baim of C. & Flowers.

He'm of 1,000 Flowers.
AGUE AND FEVERS.
Cholagogue—Orgond's India.
Rowand's Tonic Mixture.
McClintock's Ague Specific.
Rhode's Fever and Ague Cure.
Wyshoo's Fever and Ague Exterminater.
Fills—London's Fever and Ague.
do. James's Ague.
do. Daniel's Fever and Ague.

do. Deshier's Fever and Age
OISTMENTS AND FLANTERS.
McAllister's Ointment.
Judkin's Ointment.
Judkin's Ointment.
Holloway's Ofnument.
Trask's Magne to Ointment.
Oreon Mountain Ointment.
Lynd's Runsian Ointment.
Lynd's Runsian Ointment.
Lynd's Runsian Ointment.
Lynd's Runsian Ointment.
Teredi's Healing Ointment.
Teredi's Healing Ointment.
Opham's File Shetunay.
Rodding's Rousle Salve.
Jew David, or Hebraw Pintor.
Marban's Poor Man's Plaster.
Shetram's Foor Man's Plaster.
Court Flaster.
Allook's Plaster.
Court Flaster.
Man's Corn Salve.
Daily's Pain Extrao or.
Crosman's Specific.
Taylor's Indian Ointment.
Miscelllar Foots.
Thom's Extracts
Brown's Valvetts Flast,
Searpe's Gressets Acoustic Oil.
Marchis's Un-sine Catholicon.
Mertimes's Environting Compount
Henry's Invignating Corolas.
Morse's Invig rating Corolas.
Morse's Invignating Corolas.
North American Sat Exterminato
Burges & Gol's Sat Exterminato
Cowro's Ka Faterminato CINTMENTS AND PLASTERS

lor's Indotinis Ink. ant's Seidlitz Aperient. ant's Extract Cube is and Copavia, ant's Eixtr of Rhubarb. Tarrant's E. izir ef Rustarb. Tarrant's Indelible ink. Henry's Magnesis. Labarraque's Colorine de Sédium. Jadd's Liquid Cunsas. Maynart' and Noye's Collection. Durente's Catach Son.

PARK'S NATIVE WINES. Barnes & Pare, New-York.
John D. Pare, Cincinnati.
Pare & White, San Francisco.

WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAVES. WILDER PATENT DALAMANDER DATES.
THETHER FLARE in cee and have never failed to preserve fleir autents from the ravages of fire.
These Sedes, secured by Brannar's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burdlare, for sale by Steam's & Marvin, No. 146 Water-st., Now York.

FALL AND WINTER CAPS .- We ask attention FALL AND WINTER CATS. We done assume as the Fall and Winter Cars of our manufacture for Gentlemen. Youth sud Children. The excellence of our cap making (as conducted by us for years) has secured to us an extensive patterns; from our citizens and the traveling public. The syle and quality of the "Fall. Cars," now first officed, cann it fall to meet the approval of gent emen seeking c unfort combined with economy.

LEARY & Co., Hatters, Astor House.

SHE SHUNNED HIM.-Alas! he was deserted The charm of his induceds was rest. He would 't salve the mys-tery. He pland in secret. Suddenly right brake in upon his bewildered mind. He had the idea! He rashed to No. 212 Broadway, the concer of Feitness. He bought a Kwox Hat. The spell was broton, and his Leaner received him with open arms. "Go then see do like-was."

PLAID CASHMERES! PLAID CASHMERES!!-Three cases of elegant PLAID CASHMERES just received and will be offered This Day at the very low price of 5/ per yard—the same as catally seed at \$1.

E. H. Lyaddelater & Co., No. 347 Broadway.

GENIN, No 214 Broadway, will introduce his Holiday Har on Wednesday, 28th fast Ganis, No. 314 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

BROCHE SHAWLS, all Wool, \$10 and \$12 asch, reduced from \$15 and \$23.

1,800 BROCHE long SHAWLS, all Wool, \$15 and \$18 each, reduced from \$15 and \$23.

1,800 BROCHE long SHAWLS, all Wool, \$15 and \$18 each, reduced from \$2 and \$30.

1,800 BROCHE square SHAWLS, all Wool, \$5 and \$8 each, reduced from \$8 and \$12.

2 Gro Wool, long SHAWLS, at only \$2 00 each, reduced from \$8.

1,200 Wool, require SHAWLS, at only \$2 00 each, reduced from \$4.

Coumbian Hall, No. 251 Grand-st.

PROPESSOR M. VERGNES'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS discovered by M. VERGNES'S In extree Chemical Baths (discovered by M. VERGNES) in extree lag metalic substances absorbed lot the luman system in a longer a questic of doubt. Prof. VERGNES assures the public that those Bs. he will relieve and permanently core all those afflicted with fibrumation (in flammatory or chronic). Persiysis, Neuralgia, Contracted Mascles, and the various nervous and dyspoptic affections caused by the presence of minerals in the system.

A large well furnished and appointed house has been opened at No.710 thoudeby where the Professor will give his personal attention to those who may require his service. He will be assisted by an intelligent and a mentant physician, and far the better conventions of come of his patients will continue his branch retablishment at No. 200 fix v.

Prof. V. will give baths at the residences of those who are unable to visit idm.

The public are cardined availest employing becompetent persons to apply the bath, feel it should result in injury, instead of beas fit.

N. B.—Persons from the country may be accommodated with Board in the same brilding.

A few Students will be received. Special Department for Ladies. PROPESSOR M. VERGNES'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL

Board in the same building.

A few Students will be received. Special Department for Ladice.

ROCERS & Co.'s .- A Glance round the Ware ROGERS & Co.'s.—A Glance round the Warehouse.—We will supplies, Sir, that you have entered the extersive Wholesele and Retail Cotching Wavehouse of Roozas
& Co. corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts. Well, Sir, every articic in those vast piles of eigant Dress and Frock Cos. 3. Overcosts. Business Costs, Pants, Vesta, Talimas, ko., has its price
attached to it, frem which there is no devision, for the man
price system prevails here But mark, the lowest figure to
which you can beat down the salemon at a bargato-making
stere, is full twenty per cent. above the one and only price
asked or taken at

Corner of Faiton and Nassau-sis.

DRY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.—E. H. LEADSTATER & Co., No. 247 Broadway, are now offering the richest and cheepest assertment of Dry Goons to be found in this city. Having purchased largely at the present reduced prices, they are enabled to sail any exticles in their time at fully 25 per cent less than they can be purchased for at any other store. In Shike, De Laines, Shawle, Lace Cartains, Martuces, Embrudaeries, Fishneis, Quilits, Linens, &c., will be found some extra bargains.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi weekly Austion Sale of Stocks and Bonds This Day, (Mos. Day.) at 125 o clock, at Merchants Exchange. For further particulars see his advantament in another column. Catal gues may be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broad at.

JET GOODS .- Just received, a new assortment of Bracelots, Brooches, Necklaces Chatalaines, S'eove Batter Brade, &c. Also, Jet and Gold Jeweiry a great variety, at Obserns, Boarman & Townsen's, No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM

English, French, German, and American PANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES, AND TOYS, No. 345 Broadway.

A Work on the History, Prevention and Cure of A WORK On the History, Prevention and Cure of
the Chronic Diseases of the Respiratory, Orcalatory, Digestive,
Sesencory and Absorbent, (including the giands and skin.) Neryous and Motor Lystems of the the Ruman Economy.
The Part Looper or Livine; Or, the Way to Enjoy Life and
its Con forts, and to secure Longevity.
With momerous Engravings Hustrading the various systems of
the human organism. By
No. A. S. Harara, M. D. Ort,
The above introductory work on Chronic Diseases and Pulsosary Consumption, their Prevention and Treatment, is now
readly, and will be sent to any address free of charge.
Patients at a distance can consult Dr. Harara by letter, stating their cases fully. Office hours S to 4

Dr. S. B. Person, purchase of Maile Loopens.

Dr. S. S. Fitten, author of "Six Lectures on Consumption," &c., Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Sun-day excepted) from 9 until 5 o'clock, treats Consumption, Asth-ims, Diseases of the Heart, and all Chronic Diseases of Males and Femiles. Consultation fros.

The largest assortment of BEDS, MATTRESSES, EATHER BEDS, COTS, COMPORTERS, SLANKETS, &c., svot fered. For sale cheep wholesale and rotall by M. WilliamD, Agent, No. 150 Chatham-st., cor. of Mulberry.

"WHEN WILL THE LANDSCAPE TIRE THE VILLE WILL THE LEASUBSCAFE LIRE THE VILW "-So was the Dyer. And we ask if it be possible for a lady to be wastled of natronizing a store where she finds the pestricst and best Gatter. In the city at only 12/ and 14/ per pair? Such Showellady reader, can be had at Cantarall's, No. 338 Bowery. Very many of his concerned have bought their gatters of him for 20 years, and every customer, becomes his future pairty.

WH.DER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—The best Priceproof safe in the world, with WILDER'S PATENT "OWDER and BURGLAR PROOF LICE.

Dept No. 122 Waterst., near Wall, New York.

B. G. WILDER & Co., Patentees and Manufacturers.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, 58 assal victorious. The following was this moraing received from Georgia: Convers. Ga. Nov. 19, 1855.

Mosers. B. G. Wilder, & Co., No. 122 Water st., N. Y.—Geniforne. On the 5th inst. my wazenouse, with all my marchandise, was totally destroyed by fire. My books, papers and notes, with \$670 in cash, were all saved in the Wilder Parker Salamander & Affe worch I purchased of you a short time shoe in New-York. On opening the same you can imagine my surprise, as well as of those here who wincomed it, to find they were not even scorched. This severe test has satisfied all in the vicinity of the superiority of your justive celebrated Fire-Proof Safe, and will be the means of selling many for you. I shall be in New-York in February and shall then want another.

Yery resp'y. Dakiel Scott.

DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL.—The " ELECTRIC Other cures Rheumatism. Ask Mrs. Duocau, No. 28 Sthere She was unable to move other arm or shoulder. The "ELECTRIC OIL" cures Neuralgia. A. McClowen, Esq.

No. 251 Monroe-st. is a living witness.

The "Electric Oil" cares all Swellings. Wounds, Achest
Pains, Sores, Stiff Joints, Caked Breasts, Sore Nippies, Sore

Pains, Sores, Stiff Joints, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Sore Feet, Mumps, Headache and Pilea.

The Electric Oil does not cure Consumption, Fever and Ague, &c. But for rheur atis pains, stricture and bed-ridden cripples it is the wonder of the world. Ask Mr. Gulon, Bow er. Ask Mr. Leines, Hudson-at. Ask Mrs Hays, Brocklyn Ask Thomas & Maxwell, Jersey City. Ask Mr. A. B. Hill & Co., Newark, or Bannes & Park, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Dunnest, General Wholesale Agents for New York.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS are highly recommended for the cure of Erysipelas. They act in uniso upon the system cleaning and surifying the blood, and never fall to cure any skin disease, however desperate the case may be CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS and TOUPEES

vand productors all America, whose and notification as the original production. A suite of elegant private apartments for applying his famous Ove, the greater standard article of its kind throughout the world. His novely engaged with the control of the kind throughout the world. His novely engaged with the control of th BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-WIGS and TOUPEES. This celebrated establishment is No. 283 Broadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his famous Hata Dvs. Barcelaton's Wigs and Tourses have improvements averall of the average of the second s

Gov. Clark has appointed Judge Cowles to fill the vacancy on the beach of the Supreme Court caused by the death of Judge Morris. Judge Cowies, who is new on the bench, fills the pisce vacated by the death of Judge Edwards, whose term would have expired the present month. The term of Judge Morris extends to the close of 1860. This appointment wid be a disappointment to Mr. Henry E Davies, who was unless Mr. Davies can show that the action of the people was regular and legal. The law requires that the Secretary of State shall give 20 days notice of an election to fill such a vacancy; but Judge Morris's death occurred less than 20 days previous to the 7th of November, and therefo e the constitutional notice could not be given. Under these circumste Attorney-General thinks the place should be filled by the Governor and not by the people.

EDUCATION IN NORTH CAROLINA -The State of EDUCATION IN NORTH CAROLINA —The State of North Carolina has distributed among the several counties of the State, during the current year, the sum of \$181,000 for the support of Common Schools. We hope that the country which some years ago gave 1,300 votes majority against the adoption of the school system has been sufficiently enlightened by its operation to be prepared to give a like majority on the other side, should the question be again submitted to a popular vote.

Sath Tucker, a soldier of the Revolution, died at Winchesdon, Mass., last week, aged 98 years.

# New Dork Daily Tribune

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1855.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1855

---In consequence of the enormous number of conies new printed WEEKLY TRIBUNE, we are compelled to request our friends to send in their advertisements by to-morrow noon, in order to secure their insertion in this week's issue.

We publish in another column a list of the prizes awarded to American exhibitors at the French Universal Exposition, as furnished by our correspondent at Paris. It will be seen that the result is, after all, not one to cast discredit on this country, especially considering how few of the countless useful inventions which ought to have been shown on such an occasion were taken there. A respectable number of medals of various classes, and even some crosses of the Legion of Honor are distributed to American exhibitors and commissioners. The latter trinket can only be worn by a citizen of this country, on the special permission of Congress, and it remains to be seen whether that permission will be accorded to the persons in question.

The paramount interest of the day centers at Washington. Nearly every member of Congress is on hand, and an early organization of the House is looked for. Our special dispatches give the lates news with reference to Speaker and other officers.

Some interesting intelligence from Mexico is given on another page in the letter of our correspondent at the capital of that country. The entry of Gen. Alvarez into the city was not received with enthusiasm by the people, nor does it appear that his administration can either afford much pleasure to himself, or render any considerable service to the republic. The political disorganization is described as extreme. The governors of the different States are acting with perfect independence of the central Government and of each other. The employees in the public offices are not paid, and the very reduction of the armed force, which in better times would be of the greatest benefit, now only sewes to set some thousands of rascals free from every restraint of discipline and authority, to get their living entirely by brigandage, instead of partially, as heretofore. Our correspondent has no faith in the permanence of the present order of things in Mexico, and prognosticates nothing but increasing deca dence as the destiny now immediately before that mongrel and heterogeneous nation.

#### THE STATE OF EUROPE.

Notwithstanding the rumors of peace brought by the Atlantic, and published in our impression of Saturday, a careful perusal of various European papers convinces us that there exists no where on that continent a real official or diplomatic book whereon to hang peace-promising speculations. The pacific yearnings come mainly from private sources, and are based on probable or improbable eventualities, on things which may or may not happen, on constructions placed upon imaginary facts. on private correspondences whose truthfulness is denied by authoritative publications, and on letters supposed to have been written by various sover eigns such as Louis Bonaparte, Francis Joseph Alexander, or William of Prussia, all of which however, it seems were spurious. These rumors principally concected in Paris, show that whatever may be the ulterior schemes of the Western Powers, whether pacific or warlike, the people everywhere begin to have enough of glory . the capitaliets and speculators, the manufacturers, the Bourse, and the industrial classes are all equally for peace. Thus daily, may hourly, these rumors change color, oscillate, and contradict each other, and are never able to acquire any consistency. Scarcely any pacific sign appears upon the horizon without at the same moment some black, warlike cloud to darken the dawn of peace Thus the Indépendance of Brussels, a paper generally well-informed in its correspondence from the bureaux of the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Paris, says distinctly, that the prospects of ore based only only on wishes; and the Augeburg Allege neine Zoitung adds, that all such prognostiextions should be laid saide.

The latest and most substantial basis for these hopes is to be found in the speech of Louis Napoleon at the close of the Paris Industrial Expo sition. But ever this, with its pacific phraseology, is little more than an appeal to all the Gov ernments of Europe to declare on the side of the Allies, or at least to attempt hostile manifestations against Russia, and by a general pressure to force that power to yield or recede. But it seems that with the exception of little Sardinia all the other European powers are as slow to respond to this appeal as they were two years ago.

Austria is disarming her troops, especially her corps d'armée in Galicia, near the Russian frontier. That her intention is to keep quiet is plain from the fact that Gen. Liders the commander of the Russian forces on the Pruth, and in Bessarabia, has wholly changed his front and turned his back unprotected to the Austrian line. Nothing authorizes an admission that the policy of Prussia and of the secondary powers of Germany, such as Saxony, Bavaria, and Wür temberg, to undergo any change, and become more active and decided. The Western alliance has not et been able to entangle Sweden, notwithstand ing menaces, promises, and insinuations, and as the last accounts say, notwithstanding the bait thrown out in the form of a proffer of marriage between the Prince Napoleon, the beir presump. tive of the French imperial crown, and a Swedish Princess. This may however be a mere ramor retailed by newsmongers, since the same allurement is said to have been held out to Spain for one of the Rourbonesses.

The statement that a treaty has been made be. tween France and Sweden is groundless. The Independance Belge strongly doubts that things could have progressed thus rapidly, notwithstandng the great expectations from the mission of Gen. Canrobert; and the Parisian correspondent of that journal wholly dispels such a rumor. How absurd, therefore, are the far seeing, statesmaalike speculations indulged in by some of the generally misinformed New-York papers concerning the formation, near at hand, of a Scandinavian empire through the absorption of Denmark by the dynasty Bernardotte. This remodeling of the North, in itself innocent enough, would require the assent of other European Pewers, such as Austria or Prus. sis, neither of which would be willing to touch the status quo. Besides, the opinions and wishes of the Danes would have to be consulted, and their pride and love of independence are averse to any such combination.

These peace manifestations have failed to evoke ary clive-branch from Russia. There all are for war Emperor, clergy, nobility, people. Noble families where there is but one son, equally with those where there are several, send him as repre-

sentative to the army to fight for the altar and fireside. How different this from England. The approuncement of the discovery of sufphur mines in some spots along the Volga, has filled the nation with joy, as assuring the fabrication of powder independently of foreign supplies.

Some signs show that the spirit of 1848 is not dead on the continent. The 12th of November. the anniversary of the judicial murder of Rebert Blum, the most eminent German patriot and regenerator of 1848, was recorded by the apparition in Frankfort and some other spots of black flags with red inscriptions. Not less consoling at Madrid was the 7th of November, the anniversary of the murder of Gen. Riego by Ferdinand VII. For the first time since thirty two years the memory of the martyr has now received a public and a solemn homage. The spectacle took place on the spot of the execution, where a miserere was sung, and then the people, preceded by the clergy, went in procession through the same streets through which Riego was dragged to the gallows. In an adjoining church high mass was performed and a eulogy pronounced by the curate of the parish. The Spanish clergy mourning and praising Riego, murdered by their influence! This is an atonement of a most refreshing and encouraging nature.

#### DIPLOMATIC GRANDRURS.

It may be stated as a profound philosophical truth that the importance of the demonstrations of American Legations abroad is really not worth a line of comment ; but great stress being laid upon them by peliticians of whatever European country, and deductions portentous being made therefrom, we are induced to allude to the subject. An Embassador or Minister of one European Power at the Court of another, however, is a person of immense consequence. He is palaced like a King, and his surroundings on public occasions are regal. Every step that he takes is under the immediate eye, and proceeds from the immediate orders of his Government. When he speaks, a nation speaks, when he walks a nation walks, when he takes a pinch of snuff a nation sneezes. It was thought necessary, when our Federal

Government was originally formed, to make provision for diplomatic intercourse, though it must not be forgotten that Resident Ministers were not the fashion under our early Presidents-these being an institution of modern loaves-and-fishes invention. From our Resident Ministers abroad having nothing to do-great matters being made the subject of special commissioners or special Ministers-if they are permitted to represent us at all at foreign Courts, the least they can do is, without sacrificing their personal dignity, to be civil to the Courts where they are placed. And this civility does not, as foreigners suppose, comprehend the immense national sanctions attendant on the action of European Ministers at European courts-For example, when a Te Deum was sung at Notre Dame in honor of the taking of Sevastopol, Mr. Mason was officially present, though the representatives in Paris of other neutral Powers stayed away. We hold Mr. Mason was quite right in going, because, having nothing to do, it was well to improve any bit of fun that might offer, and having no special instructions from his Government on that point, it was proper for him so to attend; and the nation he represented was not compromised, for we aftirm that it is ar. rant nonsense to clothe such a simulacrum as the institution of an American Minister Resident with the powers conferred on European diplomats of the same standing. The attendance of Mr. Mason, however, on the occasion in question, was made in Paris a matter of political significance, while infact it meant just nothing at all, or even perhaps a little lees. A cognate example to this, though the boot is now on the other leg, has just been offered in the case of a visit paid by the new U. S. Minister in Greece to the Minister of Russia who returned the compliment on the deck of one of our American ships of-war. Shortly afterward the American squadron sailed for Constantinople, and as the United States Minister did not pay the same compliment to the representanuncs of the classic city have discovered terrible symptoms of an alliance between America and Ruseia. They judge rightly according to the European standard in such matters, but are wrong as regards the Americans, who care not for the underdone or overdone airs and graces of those solemn shams, their Ministers abroad. We hope to ze cord many such things, now for one belligerent and then for another, just to teach Europeans not to attach any imperiance to the official attitudin-izing of the men who represent us in Europe who, almost without exception, are political loaf ers of no consequence at home, and not much more abroad. But, as most of them are sent from home merely to keep them out of political mis chief, we rather like, as a matter of ordinary humanity, to see them having a high old time of it whether they flourish at Napoleonic Te Deums in gold laced livery like Mr. Mason, or snuff the luscious stouch of garlic among Piedmontesa counts like Mr. Daniel, or hob a nob with a Russian magnificio like the fellow (what's his name?) whose last official exploit has given occasion to this Athenian hubbub and to our remarks.

## THE POOR OF NEW-YORK.

A spectacle before whose sublimity the historical mass-movement of Tartar, Hun and Goth seems pale and dwarfed, is the great European exodus to this country, vitalized in 1828 and 1842 by the policy which gave work to the hand and food to the mouth, and growing or decreasing just as our national legislation was sane or insane, protective or neglectful of home industry. Had anything beyond Bedlam been consulted ten years ago in our principles of commerce, immigration would now be One Million of human beings year, coming to this country, and all finding work and being so quiet under our laws, glean ing and garnering in the social and business fields, that Know Nothingism would be unknown and the intensity of Americanism would be gauged by diffusive prosperity, irrespective of birthplaces r languages.

We are particularly reminded of the great fac f Immigration by reading "The Twelfth Annua Report of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor for the year 1855." No city in the world-certainly none in Europe -has a twentieth part of the poverty cast ready-made upon her that New-York has. We have not only the poor always with us, but the immigration which has brought a thousand a day from Europe, nearly every one to this port, has also brought an amount of pauperism under which London would have been racked and Paris revolutionized. One thousand immigrants a day landed on our wharves! Think of it! Compare it with all the antecedents of the growth of cities with great ringing names, and endeavor to grasp such a fact, that one thousand human beings a day have grossed the seas to reach this haven; and then

make no wonder of the pover," and vice in our streets, and of the corruptions which those jocose fellows, the slave breeding journalists, are sarribing to us, because we have a free community, and Jo not buy and sell the immigrants on their arrival, according to the precepts of Virginia Democracy.

The whole number of immigrants relieved or assisted by the Commissioners of Emigration durthe past year was 119,390, of whom 110,390 were cared for in this city. And of the 1,946,398 immigrants that have landed at this port since May 5, 1847, 617,000, or nearly one third of the whole number, have required aid; and \$2,250,000 have been expended for their benefit. Thus we have presented to us in sure figures the cause of the excess of poverty in this city, and of the dark side of immigration so rendered by our pernicious national policy. The Report further affirms that the beggars who swarm our streets, besiege our dwellings and persistently demand alms, are immigrants of this kind. It next touches upon the overstocked condition of the labor market, and here its generalities are not luminous. It says that no legislation or contrivance can evade the perpetual law that with labor as with every other marketable article the demand should regulate the supply, and that there are in New-York thousands of men and women beyond the industrial demand. But legislation can do now what it did in 1842-find employment for these people in mills, factories, mines and workshops, for the want of which they now starve. Why does not the philanthropic Associaion increase the value of its Report by telling us the cause of this want of employment? The amount placed in the Savings Institutions

was \$2,348,653 53 during the past year; and the

withdrawing of \$3,323,146 86, or nearly a million more than the deposits, indicates sadly the suf ferings of the laboring classes during that period According to the published estimates of the Associated Workingmen's Committee, there were 195,000 men, women, and children in absolute want, of whom 120,000 were accustomed to proside for themselves and also for the remaining 75,000 who were dependent upon them. The Report in hand does not vouch for the accuracy of these statements, but says it is evident that no public or private efforts can for any length of time furnish employment for onehalf of this number, or supply the means of their subsistence. The Report emphatically remarks that the mechanics of this city spend as large a sum for strong drink, including loss of time consequent upon its use, as their employers annually save, and that this will doubtless apply to the lower class of laborers. In reviewing the distress of last year, the Report leaves out of view its main cause—the gradual decrease of industrial resources since the tariff of 1846. In all comity and courteey, we tell these gentlemen who make eleemosynary reports that if they do not study political economy they had better not give us disquisitions on the causes of poverty and wretchedness, but confine themselves simply to facts. Apart from the Tem. perance question they tell us nothing calculated to instruct the community on the source of popular distress. In regard to the class of applicants for relief, the Report states that the most remarkable feature was the respectable character of many of the applicants, while in former years but compar, atively few of this class required assistance. The number of families relieved from Nov. 1, 1854, to Nov. 1, 1855, was 15,549; number of persons. 62,396; number of visits, 55,893; being 260 per cent, or nearly three times greater than the average of previous years. The receipts were from Nov. 1, 1854, to Nov. 1, 1855, \$90,209 66; on hand at date of last report, \$985 53; balance due treas urer, \$3,863 28. The disbursements and appro priations for the same period were \$95,618 47.

A striking feature of this Report is the sweeping condemnation of all other modes of relief than that afforded by the Society in question, and by the assertion that all other associations only tend to increase pauperism, because they act "by impulse" rather than judgment, and waste the money that would otherwise be judiciously expended fully able by its efficient organization to dispense all the charities of the city, and look after all the poor who are needy and worthy of relief, the pretension must be received with some doubt-igdeed, a very large portion of the city knows that it is not a fact—that they never have reached many of the cases most worthy of relief, and never will, because their rules do not admit of alms-giving except the recipient is humbled to the necessity of becoming a beggar. One of the rules of the Society is "to give only in small quantities in proportion to immediate need; and of coarser quality than might be procured by labor, except in cases of sickness." Now the whole of the three hundred and sixty-one Visitors of the Association are not necessarily saints or men of refinement. It is likewise a rule of the Society that no one can be relieved except through the Visitor of the section in which he lives, whose duty it is to "give relief only after personal investigation of each case by visitation and inquiry," which it is not always possible for the Visitor to do: and hence poor women often suffer long before confiding their wants to a man whose first word on entering their apartments may be to tell them that they do not look as though they were much in want. We concede the great good done by the Society. and the excellence of many of the Visitors, but we are not prepared to award it a monopoly of all the good that can be charitably diffused in this great metropolis.

This excellent Society has now been twelve years in existence, but we are sorry to say that we find in its report no evidence of any permanent amelioration in the condition of the poor as the result of its labors. Ward Relief Committees and soup-kitchens, we are told by the Report, only increase the number of applicants for charity, but we fear that the same reasoning applies to the whole system of alms-giving, however well managed. The truth seems plain on every page of this Report that no means of really ameliorating the condition of the poor can ever be discovered ex-cept one which shall give them steady work at good wages. Shall we ever arrive at such a system of integral charity as this-a charity which elevates instead of debasing its recipient, and which leaves no evil behind it? Let us hope for it, and meanwhile yield such aid as is in our power to the suffering by which we are surrounded. The Winter is upon us; let such as have the means of procuring food and fuel give liberally to such as

### CHEAP CARRIAGES FOR THIS CITY.

We are happy to perceive that the committee of the Board of Councilmen, to whom the subject has been referred, have reported in favor of a legislative sanction to a proposed company for running omnibuses for the conveyance and transportation of baggage and passengers between railroad

epots, steamboat landings, and hotels. The me morial in its favor has been signed by many gentlemen of acknowledged substance, and enterprise, and is well entitled to the favorable fiat it has receired in the advantages it offers of low fares and ample a commedations, both to our own citizens and visitors from abroad.

Stroniball and discounted WHITE ARE STREET WITCH AND WITCH AND

In almost every country in Europe there are found at railway and steamboat termini conveyarces to carry luggare and passengers to any distance for a fair and fixed sum. In England the price is regulated at 12 cen 's of our money per mile, carrying according to selection, if a Hausem cab two passengers and a reasonabis amount of laggage, if a cab of the good old structure four passengers and luggage to correspond. In Paris a drive in a hack with two horses, anywhere in the city, costs thirty cents, or in a one-horse carriage twenty cents; or for a two horse carriage one pays thirty five cents an hour, and for a onehorse carriage thirty cents an hour. In Brussels, Berlin, Vienna and Constantinople, and even in wretched Malta and Athens, the price is of the tax somewhat less, and vehicles are ever on the stand prepared to carry passengers at the regular rates, cheating being contrary to the rule. The same is the case in Boston, where one is driven from the railroad terminus to a hotel for twentyfive cents in the daytime, and fifty cents at night. In this metropolis, on the other hand, few things

create so much surprise and so injurious an im pression as the extravagant and inordinate de. mands made for the conveyance of passengers from our steamboat landings and termini to the princi. pal hotels. In no case, be it only for a few yards, is a less sum than a dollar demanded by a hackman, and this is increased ad libitum according to the taste of the charioteer and the supposed squeezes bility of the chariotee. Triffing as this miserable peculation may seem, it affects more than can be conceived the extent of travel and the consequent prosperity of our hotels. In Europe, for instance, the extertion of New-York hasks is a subject of general remark and reprobation. It should therefore be the earnest purpose of all our hotel preprietors both on enlarged public grounds, as well as Br their own interest, to support the formation of a company which will crush an injurious monopoly and place within reach of the traveling community a cheap and easy mode of conveyance alike consistant with public comfort and convenience, and the broad unexclusive spirit of our institutions.

We learn from our agent at Washington that the President has fally decided to communicate his forthcoming message to Congress in manuscript, and that it will not be pristed in advance of its delivery as heretefore. The Press, therefore, will be driven to the necessity of sending by telegraph such incomplete the necessity of sending by telegraph such incomplete abstract of the message as can be made during the hasty reading of it before Congress; and, as soon as printed, the message will probably be expressed through to this city by locomotive—a cound rendered necessary as well from the extertionate charges of the Washington telegraph lines, as from the blundering and unreliable manner in the contract their hardener. which those lines transact their business. It is much to be regretted that the new telegraph line to the south, to be worked under the Hughes patent, could not have been completed previous assembling of Congress, but we are looking forward to a speedy deliverance from the extertions which are now being practiced upon the press and the whole business public by the Morse and douselines to Washington. We are informed that one of these lines is now making not less than from sixty to seventy per cent, net, upon the paid-up capital; which is not at all surprising when it is considered that the rates for unbasized or incorrect messages of, say ten words, are more than four times as high, distance being taken into account, as they are on the Buffale lines. and about three times as high as on the Boston line for correct messages. But for insured or roally correct messages of ten words over the Washington lines, he public have to pay about eight times as much as hey do for the same service over the Buffalo lines.

### WASHING TON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 1, 1856. Mr. Secretary Guthrie has yielded to the persussive influence of the Eastern manufactu and will recommend the admission of raw materials free of duty, extending the same privilege to dye-

atuffs and chemicals. In order to sugar this pill no interference with iron is suggested, leaving Congress to do that part of the work when legislation is proposed. The report is speken of by those who have had an opportunity of criticising it as a performance of considerable merit, and the argument by which the facts are supported is said to be both elaborate and able. But upon this subject opinions are likely to differ. As the recommendation is the result of concert, of course members will be prepared in both Houses-but particularly in the Senate-to sustain it with carnest approval, and to applaud the Secretary carnest approval, and to applaud the Secretary for a step forward in the cause of practical Free trade. And men who have heretofore professed the utmost zeal and the strongest opinions in behalf of the protective policy will be found ready to adopt and inderse this view as the result of their present convictions. Such is the effect of interest upon sentiment. In order to propitiate a certain degree of support now regarded as doubtful in Congress, it is contemplated to bond railroad iron for five years. But as the whole scheme is not yet perfected, discussion of its merits had as well be deferred. I give the the general idea for reflection.

It in any be questioned whether a direct domand for Mr. Crampton's recall has been made by the Administration. I apprehend the correspondence thus far concerns the fact of his complicity in the alleged violation of our Neutrality Laws. That once established, his withdrawal would seem to be inevitable, and by the voluntary act of the British Government. There is no doubt whatever but Lord Clarendon has denied the infraction, and it is to be presumed of course upon the representations of Mr Crampton. Hence the discussion has had particular reference to the establishment of that fact. The developments on the trials in Philadelphia disclosed testimony not known herewhen this subject was first brought to the notice of the British Government, and consequently the discussion has assumed a more animated character as it has progressed. The last steamer brought no official communication from Lord Clarendon, but only private letters stating that a full and perhaps a final dispatch on this whole question would be sent by the Atlantic. As it is quite probable this dispatch will announce the decision of the Ministry in regard to the retention or withdrawal of Mr. Crampton, it is expected with some interest. be inevitable, and by the voluntary act of the

interest.

The mails of the Atlantic have not yet reached Washington, and as Lord Clarendon's last con munication may contain matter requiring time and investigation in the answer from the Department of State, there is a contingency in which the former part of the correspondence may not be communicated to Congress, for the plain reason that it is both desirable and important that the country should see the portant that the country should are the whole subject in all its phases and progress. There is very little doubt entertained in diplomatic circles here that the attempted excitement about the "Irish Invasion" and the "Maury" affair in New York wars made the statement of the statement about the "Irish Invasion" and the "Maury" affair in New-York were mere shams on the par of England, and expedients contrived for the spe-cific purpose of relieving the embarrasement of Mr. Crampton's position. Neither of them had a particle of truth or foundation, and the almost